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Maine Farmer.

REKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

One of our Early Farmers.

To Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, late of Hallowell, the farmers of this portion of the State are more largely indebted for the early advancement of agriculture, and for the improvement of stock, seeds, fruits, methods of husbandry, &c., than to any other person. Coming to this country in 1796, he made Hallowell his permanent residence, settling on a family estate derived from his maternal grandfather, from whom the town received its name. This tract of land was one mile wide, and extended back from the river to Winthrop Pond, (Cobbease Center, Great Pond), a distance of five miles. As a natural consequence, in a tract of land of this extent, there existed a considerable diversity of soil, although the chief portion of it was of clayey texture, in some places clay predominating, in others the soil taking more the character of a loam. A creek of considerable size, at one place forming a pond of several acres in extent, with numerous small streams are found on this tract. The land situated on these creeks now constitutes the best portion for grass to be seen on the entire extent of the original tract. Dr. Benjamin Vaughan and his brother Charles, had homesteads upon this estate; the latter resided on his farm about one mile from the village, while the former lived in the village, his farm being managed by his eldest son. (It will be remembered by many that Dr. Vaughan had a son, now editor of the *Portland Cultivator* at one time, and managed this farm.) Speaking of Dr. Vaughan's residence in Hallowell, Hon. R. H. Gardner, says: (Me. Hist. Col. Vol. 6, p. 100.) "Here he occupied himself in study, in an extensive correspondence with distinguished persons on both sides of the Atlantic, and in promoting the welfare of the place, and of the people among whom he had fixed his residence." Dr. Vaughan was a diligent student and passed most of his time among his books. His library was extensive, and his books give evidence that they were all carefully read, for it is almost impossible to find one in which pencil marks and Ms notes do not appear. A gentleman who was acquainted with Dr. Vaughan, and from whom we have obtained some incidents of his life, says it was his custom in fair weather, to walk a certain number of miles each day for exercise; and when the weather would not admit of it, he would walk upon his piazza, as many hours as would be equivalent to the distance walked.

Dr. Vaughan studied medicine and received his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, Scotland. His medical library which now belongs to the Maine Asylum in this city, consisted of about 500 volumes, and his medical education became of great use to him. He practiced considerable in his neighborhood and among those engaged upon his farm, and was often called to consult in important cases; and always rendered his services gratuitously.

As an agriculturist, Dr. Vaughan was highly distinguished, and was one of the early members of the old "Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," which was established in 1792, being the second Society of its kind formed in this country. He wrote largely upon agricultural topics, and upon whatever subject engaged, treated it at considerable length and in a style learned, systematic and elaborate. Many of his articles were published in the "Papers on Agriculture" issued by the Society, and also in the "Quarterly Journal and Repository" of a more recent date. In several instances he contributed articles which formed the whole volume of Transactions, usually writing them under the name of "A Kennebec Farmer."

Dr. Vaughan's farm, as has been said, was chiefly managed by his son. In connection with the farm there was an extensive garden, a large orchard and a nursery of fruit trees. The garden comprised about four acres, and contained all kinds of vegetables, fruits, &c. The orchard was kept in good order, although the quality of the fruit was not so good as later years have produced. It was chiefly made up of cider of which large quantities were then manufactured. We have been told that one year, trees to the value of \$800 were sold from the nursery. Dr. Vaughan imported stock, seeds, plants and implements from England; and the whole country around had the benefit of them, and always without charge. Mr. Gardner, says: "His fortune was considerably diminished by the large sums expended upon his farm and nursery."

The tract of land originally taken up by Dr. Vaughan, now comprises many excellent farms, although there is much land upon it not cleared nor suitable for cultivation. It is however, well wooded, and woodland in this locality, will ere long, become the most valuable of all land.

Wool in California.

The farmers in Maine have but little idea of the extent of the wool business of California, and the manner in which the wool farmers manage their sheep ranges. In an article on the Wool crop of the State, the *California Farmer*, of the 31st ult., we find a few notes concerning some of the ranges where the number of sheep kept amounts to from ten to seventeen thousand each. One of these is that of the Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co., which we copy below. All of this firm are Somerset county men, who went to California some ten years ago to engage in the business of sheep raising, and we are pleased to know that their enterprise has proved so successful. The account says:

"Flint, Bixby & Co., of San Juan, Monterey County, are now here, making preparations to ship their wool to Boston by the Rambler. They shear this spring 170,000 sheep, from which they realize \$5,000 to \$6,000 of wool, valued at 25 cents per lb. all round. About half their flock were shorn last fall, yielding 40,000 lbs. They have a single flock of 3,500 fine sheep, from which the average weight of the fleece is 7 lbs. 5 oz. They lost in all about five hundred head last winter by exposure, and raised this season \$5,000. Their wool is Spanish Merino. They own a buck, 'Old Abe,' a thorough bred Spanish Merino, for which they paid E. Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, \$1,000. He is now eight months old, and is said to be one of the finest bucks in the country."

A Chapter of Horticultural Hints.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR BARK LICE. It is stated in the *Journal of the Illinois State Agricultural Society*, that Mr. A. Sherman, uses, as an effectual remedy against these insects, linseed oil and tar in equal quantities. These are mixed over a gentle fire to dissolve the tar, and the mixture is applied with a brush at any time during the winter or spring. By its application to his orchard the trees have become free from insects, and are healthy and fruitful.

TRAINING CURRANTS. Currant bushes can be trained and made to grow in any desired form, either as a bush, tree, or upon a trellis. If trained as a bush, only three, or at most, four, shoots should start from the ground at once. After bearing two years, allow one or two strong shoots to start from the bottom, to take the place of one of the old ones, which should be cut away. One shoot may be allowed after two to grow every year, to replace an old one; and thus the plant will be entirely renewed every three or four years.

HINTS ABOUT THE DALLIA. The dallia is our favorite flower, and it must from its many desirable qualities always be popular, if, at the present time it is a little out of favor. Some in our yard, are now—Aug. 1st—in full perfection of bloom, and are truly magnificent. Any garden soil will grow this flower, but we prefer a compost made of old black garden mould, clay, and sandy peaty loam. In wintering the dallia, take up the tubers as soon as the tops are killed by the frost, do not separate them, but pack them away in a box of dry sand or loam, placing them in a dry cellar out of the way of frost, till wanted for propagation in the spring. This flower is particularly worthy of culture on account of its cheapness, the ease with which it is grown, and the rich display it makes in the garden when other flowers are gone.

DWARF TREES AGAIN. We have frequently urged the claims and advantages of dwarf or low headed trees for apples, &c. The *Prairie Farmer* says that low headed trees are less liable to the attack of borers and grubs than high ones, as they delight to lay their eggs in the sun scalded portions of the bark, as its slow growth and dormant condition pleases them better than the rapid growing bark that often holds them fast by its rapid growth.

AN EXHIBITION OF WINES. We mention, as showing to what an extent the grape growing and wine making interests of our country have been developed within the last ten years; that a "Wine Fair," or Exhibition of American Wines, is to be held under direction of the U. S. Agricultural Society at Washington, on the second Wednesday of January next. The effort will be made to systematize and classify the varieties of wines of American manufacture, and reduce them to a convenient commercial nomenclature. Silver and bronze medals are offered as prizes in the various classes of sparkling and dry wines. For information, &c., address W. T. Dennis, Chairman of Committee, Washington, D. C.

THE ELM TREE WORKS. It is well known that for years the worms have made such havoc among the elm trees of New Haven, Conn., that it was feared all of them would be destroyed. A plan has been adopted which seems to be effectual in preventing their ravages. A bandage of fine straw was placed around each tree, so as to present a bristling barrier to the upward march of the worms; and above this a leaden trough was placed completely surrounding the tree. This was filled with oil, and furnished with a projecting rod of the same metal. If any worms passed the straw they were caught in the oil, taken out and killed.

RIPENING GRAPES. A horticulturist in New Bedford, (says the *Country Gentleman*)—where the sea winds are often injurious to grapes if trained to a common trellis—has succeeded admirably in ripening his grapes by training them to a low, nearly level trellis, under which is placed quite a quantity of rocks, so that the grapes are but a few inches above the rocks. This gives them protection from the winds and the reflection from the stone causes them to ripen their fruit a fortnight sooner than when in a different position.

DRIPPING VS. "WEAVING." "Trees do not weep." So says the *Horticulturalist* for August, in the course of some remarks upon the use of the word weeping as applied to certain kinds of trees. Many kinds of "weeping" trees—such as some varieties of the willow—are the perfection of gracefulness and levity, and should not be associated with the sadness and melancholy of weeping. Why will nurserymen and others persist in calling drooping trees, weeping? It is a misnomer and should be abolished.

Largo Calif.

Mr. Geo. W. Chamberlain of Carmel, writes us that he has a Durham calf five months old, of which he gives the following account of his dimensions: "I put him on the scale this evening and find his weight to be 236 lbs.; his girth, 4 feet 9 inches; length, 5 feet 11 inches; height, 3 feet 11 inches; width of hip, 15 inches; girth of forearm, 18 inches; girth of gumbrel, 16 inches; his symmetry perfect; color red and white finely spotted." He writes that he will sell him for \$75, or give that sum for one which will mate him in all respects.

Chemistry Again—Query.

MR. EDITOR:—I have Porter's Chemistry, which is a good work of its kind, but I want a work on analytical chemistry. Porter's Chemistry only devotes two pages to this subject. He says "Particulars on this subject must be sought in works on analytical chemistry." Any information on this subject will be gratefully received by—
P. H. H. P.

Curing Tobacco—Query.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you have the goodness to give through the *FARMER*, some information as to the right method of curing and curing tobacco. Should the suckers be taken off, or left to grow? I have some growing that looks well, but it is full of suckers.
Truly yours,
NEWPORT.

NOR. Will some of our correspondents who have had experience in growing this plant give the requested information.—E. S.

Canadian Stock Importation.

We are pleased to learn, as we do from the last number of the *Canadian Agriculturist*—that Mr. Simon Beattie of Markham, (Upper Canada), has just returned from Scotland with some choice cattle and other kinds of stock. Mr. Beattie is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in that section; and his importation will add greatly to the improvement of the breeds of stock in the country. He left Annan, Scotland, on the 14th of April last, and was over nine weeks on the passage to Quebec. Notwithstanding this was extremely rough, the stock escaped serious damage, and arrived in good condition. The importation consists of the following animals:

A thorough bred stallion, 5 years old, sired by Grey Plover, gr. Irish, blood chested, &c. gr. sire Hercules; dam by Corona, gr. dam Reputed by Pantolon, gr. dam by Touchstone, &c.

Two Durham 2 years old heifers, bred by Mr. Robert Syme, Red Kirk, Dumfriesshire, both sired by General Havelock, (16130), and out of pure short-horn dams of Mr. Syme's breeding.

Sixteen of Ayrshire and 1 cow, 2 and 2 years old heifers, and two bull calves. The cow and one of the bull calves from the stock of Mr. Anderson, near Ayr; the heifers and the other bull calf from the herds of Mr. McKirdy, and Mr. Hamilton, Lanark.

Thirty-four head of sheep, consisting of 22 Leicester rams, and 10 ewes of the same breed, all from some of the principal breeders in Yorkshire, and 12 head of Scotch Blackfaced ewes from Mr. Connell, Dumfriesshire, bred from the Duke of Richmond's stock.

Of pigs, two sows and one boar of the Yorkshire breed, six months old; and about a dozen of the best Dorking and Black Spanish fowls.

Lice on Calves—Query.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you let me know through the medium of your valuable paper, of something that will kill lice on calves. I have tried tobacco, snuff, cedar, and in fact almost everything I and my neighbors could think of, and nothing as yet has had the desired effect. They are the large blue lice, and I think a little tougher than any other kind. Any information will be thankfully received by a—
SUBSCRIBER.

Fallen, July 28, 1862.

NOR. We can hardly tell. It would seem that some of the remedies you have applied would be sufficient to kill the critters, but they are often very tenacious of life. We have cured them by washing thoroughly the animal in strong soap suds, and also by putting on Kerosene. It is seldom that animals are troubled with them when they can get at the ground.—E. S.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

BY S. L. GODDARD,

Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

The history of this disease in the United States presents some features of interest to the cattle growing community, and perhaps not less so to all who eat beef. It was brought into Massachusetts about three years ago, by means of cattle imported from Holland by Mr. Cheney of Belmont. In his buildings its ravages were very much aggravated during the next winter by want of ventilation. It did not spread, however, but its own premises, being the only one of the kind in North Brookfield, where it spread with rapidity, and caused much alarm. The Legislature took up the matter and appointed commissioners to investigate the disease, and to report to the Council what they considered to be the cause of it. The Council was so skeptical as to the reality of a dangerous contagious disease, and so fully believed that the alarm was causeless, and the project of a law to prevent its dissemination, that they refused to pass it. The Council was of two of their own faith, together with one who had seen the disease and knew the truth of the case. They were soon called upon by the official capacity of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The "logic of facts" was sufficient to convert them speedily. Last month (June) they issued a circular to the farmers of Massachusetts, of which we give extracts below.

"The disease termed pleuro-pneumonia has appeared in several herds of cattle in the eastern portion of the State during the present season. The State Cattle Commissioners have adopted the opinion that this disease is contagious, and have been forced to this mode by the logic of the facts. These have been scrutinized with the utmost care and vigilance. No opportunities have been suffered to pass without improvement, and no efforts have been neglected to prevent its dissemination. The 'logic of facts' was sufficient to convert them speedily. Last month (June) they issued a circular to the farmers of Massachusetts, of which we give extracts below.

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Importance of the Grass Crop.

"All life is grass," is the declaration of an inspired writer, the demonstration of which truth lies amid the plainest facts of nature. As the law of grass is that it withers and the flowers thereof fade, "so under the same law exists everything which the grass produces, and the grass itself." The great material which supports animal and human life is derived from the foundation of agricultural wealth, yet the subject to which it has relation, receives from agriculturalists less thought; less attention, less investigation, than is given to any other subject of equal importance.

Our industry and wealth have been freely expended in the practical illustration of improved methods of cultivating grains, fruits and vegetables, and in the improvement of stock, and in the improvement of machinery. We have imported at great expense, all kinds of domestic animals; and our State Fairs and our County Fairs have been crowded with exhibits of these, on every branch of agriculture; and we have books and learned treatises on horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, and many volumes of useful essays on wheat, corn, potatoes, fruit, hemp and tobacco. This is all well enough; but until quite recently we have not had a book, report or pamphlet, that furnished the American farmer with even the names of the grasses of his country, or any notion of their essential information which, by the test of science, fixes the value of each kind, and determines the question of its adaptation to different sections of the United States.

The American farmer cultivates, or to speak more correctly, he bestows some attention on the cultivation of a few kinds of grass, while the tanning earth, without tillage, furnishes innumerable varieties of the grasses of his country, in all latitudes and longitudes throughout our wide-spread country. No crop approaches so near a spontaneous, uncultivated yield as the grass, and yet we say to the farmer, "While it is impossible for us to state with precision the annual value of this crop, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that in this country, the hay crop alone, if perfectly as it is, and receiving so little attention, is greater in value at this day, than the combined crops of cotton, rice and tobacco."

According to the census of 1850, the mere hay crop of the United States was 10,248,108 tons, or 13,855,942 cubic feet. The value of the hay crop of 1850 we have not yet seen, but estimate the crop of hay, in round numbers, at 18,000,000 tons, which at ten dollars per ton, would amount to \$180,000,000. The cotton crop of 1855 is valued at \$128,000,000. Of the hay crop of 1855, one-half is produced by four States, viz., New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—New York producing more than one-fourth of the whole; and yet no State has made this article a primary object of cultivation.

We treat the hay crop as one of minor importance. But little attention is paid to it—the farmer is content to till the other crops, and to leave it as it is, or to cut it out to any other use without any reference to its condition, or any well prepared plan for its reception. The value of this crop of hay, however, is not equal to the value of the grass crop appropriated to pasturage, even in the present unimproved condition of the latter crop. But if we make the value only equal, then the total value of the annual grass crop of the United States of 1850, or an amount equal to the aggregate value of all other agricultural products, is \$180,000,000. The grass crop of 1850, or an amount equal to the aggregate value of all other agricultural products, is \$180,000,000.

"Grasses," said a distinguished philosopher, "are nature's first care." They are the most general, extensive, and hardy of the earth's products, and they are the basis of all other crops, and adapted to almost every climate. They are the food of man and beasts, the browsing of cattle, the parching drouths of summer, and the snows and ice of winter; and spring into life and often more vigorous life, under the influence of which to other plants would prove destructive. The farmer who understands the importance of bestowing careful attention upon this crop, will be enabled to produce it in the most profitable manner, and to adapt it to almost every climate. They are the food of man and beasts, the browsing of cattle, the parching drouths of summer, and the snows and ice of winter; and spring into life and often more vigorous life, under the influence of which to other plants would prove destructive. 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The Record of the War.

From the James River, McClellan's advance army of 110,000 men, moved on Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862, in giving an account of the night engagement opposite the main body of the rebels, which they had one man killed and six wounded.

A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery left camp last night for Malvern Hill. No report has yet been received from them.

Malvern Hill in our possession. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 6. The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. The reconnaissance made yesterday under Gen. Kearney, at Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp bridge, and in the direction of Newmarket and Richmond was in every respect a complete success. The troops left the camp about dark, night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a distance of 10 miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened upon them by Capt. Benson's battery, a section of Capt. Robinson's. The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the rebels indignantly fled. The troops followed them to the river, where they were captured. The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded.

Capt. Benson's battery was broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut. Col. Gamble of the 8th Illinois Cavalry was severely wounded while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Col. Averill, with 500 cavalry, took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp bridge. There they found the 10th Virginia cavalry drawn up to resist which broke the rebels. They fled. Col. Averill followed them three miles, taking twenty-eight prisoners without losing a man.

Gen. Pleasanton, with a force of cavalry, took the Newmarket road, where they encountered the rebels were retreating. He followed them within a short distance of Newmarket, where, meeting two brigades of rebels, he fell back bringing over thirty prisoners on the way. Newmarket is ten miles from Richmond.

This ended the operations for the day, the troops going into camp at Malvern Hill. Gen. McClellan, who went to the front early yesterday morning, has not returned.

The strength of the Rebel Army. NEW YORK, Aug. 6. The Post publishes to have reliable information from Richmond that the entire rebel army never numbered 350,000 men. The force around Richmond reached at the highest 120,000 men, of whom only 90,000 were in the Peninsula during the morning of the 28th, and of whom 60,000 only were used against our flanks and exposed positions. The rebel loss was 28,000 killed and wounded.

Rebels' Forces Crossed the James River. NEW YORK, Aug. 6. The Tribune's Fort Monroe letter of the 3d says Gen. Burnside's army sailed away from Fort Monroe, and crossed the James river. A large number of transports are at Harrison's Landing.

A letter from Harrison's Landing states that on Saturday Gen. McClellan sent a large force, mostly of the 1st and 2nd Maryland, across the James river.

Another letter to the Tribune states that the number of our troops which crossed the James river is 15,000.

Jeff. Thompson Defeated in Tennessee. CAIRO, Aug. 6. The Memphis Bulletin of the 3d reports that a fight occurred seven miles from New Sunday, between a force of 4000 Federals and the rebels under Jeff. Thompson. The rebels were driven back with great loss. The paper gives no further particulars. More fighting is anticipated.

The Jackson Mississippi says that Commander Brown of the ram Arkansas was wounded in the head at the time she ran the Federal fleet gauntlet.

Federal Movements against the Rebels. NEW YORK, Aug. 6. A special dispatch from Nashville, 5th, as follows: Gen. Nelson occupied McMinnville with 6000 troops. The rebel General Ford, leaving forty stragglers to fall into our hands, Morgan was killed. The force is supposed to be at Sparta with 2000 cavalry. Transportation between Murfreesboro and McMinnville is open, and a telegraph is being erected. Gen. Negley arrived at McMinnville yesterday. He directed the capture of Williamsport, twelve miles from Columbia, on Sunday, capturing a number of them. Capt. J. J. Gillies of the Tennessee troops put to flight a gang of guerrillas near Big Bayville, four miles from Columbia.

Activity of the Guerrillas in Missouri. PALMER, Mo., Aug. 5. There was a severe fight at Newark, Knox county, on Friday evening last, 1000 guerrillas under Porter, attacking the town and burning the houses. They were met by parts of two companies of the State militia, under Capt. Linn, numbering 75 men.

The rebels charged on the militia and were repulsed, when they dismantled and finally drove Capt. Linn into the town, where a severe struggle took place, resulting in the capture of the guerrillas. Our loss was four killed and four wounded.

The rebels acknowledge 73 killed and a large number wounded. Porter's gang carried off the arms and camp equipment of our troops. Sunday the State forces crossed the river, and Capt. Clapper and Caldwell passed through the town in pursuit of the guerrillas.

Rebel Movement to Retake Malvern Hill—Particulars of the Battle. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, at Malvern Hill. Everything was quiet yesterday. It was reported last night by deserters and contrabands that the rebels had been moving from the vicinity of Richmond all day in large force toward Malvern Hill, for the purpose of retaking the position.

The reconnaissance of Monday night has resulted very favorably. Our troops drove in the rebel pickets early yesterday morning, and the fight immediately commenced, which lasted between two and three hours, resulting in the capture of the rebels. They were taken to the rear, and the position of Malvern Hill, which they now occupy with sufficient force to hold, and carry on other plans which are in connection with this very important move.

The fighting and capture of Malvern Hill was done by artillery, and our loss was small, only 20 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is much greater. One hundred cavalrymen, horses and equipment, were captured. The rebels were taken to the rear, and the position of Malvern Hill, which they now occupy with sufficient force to hold, and carry on other plans which are in connection with this very important move.

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Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL. The steamer Austria from Liverpool 26th ult., was based on Cape Race Aug. 4.

England. The question of Canadian defence was debated in the House of Commons. "It was generally contended that there was no danger to be apprehended from the United States. Lord Palmerston said that England had sent all the troops to Canada she could, and it rested with the Canadians to supply whatever else was required."

It is deemed that Garibaldi contemplates another expedition. The Times of the 26th in its editorial on America, says: "We must do the New York press the justice to say that as far as we have seen, it treats the disaster of the Federals with sufficient fairness, but to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the government, and pompous addresses of the President. It is in this respect dependent enough to let the country understand the whole truth. While Falstaff and Bobadil describe their exploits, the newspapers correspondents quickly explain the matter in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation."

Gen. Gibbon, with the main body, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy on the Richmond telegraph road, ten miles from Fredericksburg. A large number of rebels were taken prisoners. But two of Gen. Gibbon's column were injured. The enemy had been apprised of our advance, and came around on our rear from Bowling Green.

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The Markets.

AUGUST PRICES CURRENT. CORNED WEEKLY. Flour, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Wheat, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Corn, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Beans, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Peas, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Butter, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Hides, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Tallow, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Lard, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Soap, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Candles, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Oil, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Sugar, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Coffee, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Tea, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Spices, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Herbs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Fruits, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Vegetables, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Meat, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Fish, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Poultry, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Game, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Wildfowl, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Snails, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Mushrooms, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Truffles, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Fungi, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Lichens, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Mosses, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Ferns, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Grasses, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Trees, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Shrubs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Vines, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Herbs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Fruits, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 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NEWSPAPER.

NORTHERN MISSOURI.
The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
OVER 500,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Prairie and Timber Farming Lands in
the West.

At low prices, on ten years' credit, at five per cent. interest. Twenty per cent. is deducted for full payment in cash, or in installments. Land Bonds of the Company are accepted as security. If payment is made within two years from date of purchase, with interest, at 5 per cent. the market price of these bonds is from 50 to 60 per cent. below par, which affords an extraordinary opportunity to the buyer of the Company's lands desired, very much below the real value.

A FREE TRIP TICKET is given to Land Buyers, and the traveler is not only free to travel in any direction, but is

Inducements to emigrate to Northern Missouri: briefly stated are as follows:

1. A healthy climate; rich soil; cheap lands, the products of which pay for them, expenses and improvements to much within the limit of credit given; a larger variety of staple productions, embracing all cereals, hemp, tobacco, Chinese wax cane in perfection, Irish and sweet potatoes, choicest fruit, including grapes for wine, and peaches, than any other region further west; pure water, timber, wood, coal, and iron; fine building rock, clay for brick, and sand for glass.
2. Abundant and conveniently distributed; its prairies are ready for the plow; a spring emigrant can plant "old corn" in the latter part of June, and gather a valuable crop in the succeeding autumn for fattening great quantities of bees and hogs; it

vineyards and crops to be enclosed, as practically supply any type of excellent hay free of other cost than cutting and stacking which is done with improved mowers and rakes at less than 10¢ per ton. The cost of fencing is not too high, but, of course, less, but little hay, comparatively, is needed; but of open pasture, costing nothing, neither interest nor taxes, enabling the farmer to grow and stock more cattle and mules by the acre. The country is well wooded, and the timber, such as oaks, hickories, and swine by the thousands of sheep by the thousands; all the markets are accessible by a good, rapid rail and water, and the local cash demand for wool, hams, and other products is large, and the country is well supplied for the supply. All these advantages are within the daily travel of any Atlantic city, for less than \$25 fare. Sheep, swine, and other resources remain unimproved, and the farmer is not likely to be "lost" if he is not. It is not perfectly safe to emigrate to Northern Missouri, and the

are going. It will soon be a free State. Opponents concede and the highest controlling interests of the State demand that slaveholders be allowed to remove their property to other States. The President is now boldly advocating emancipation, as advised by the President as approved by Congress.

COLONIZATION.

Emigrants settling in colonies, will contribute greatly to the other's advantage. Large and choice bodies of land offer furnish them every facility. To colonize successfully, co-operation is necessary, easy and practical by a little concerted action. Now is the time for multitudes, with prudent foresight as action, to secure with little money, rich farms and happy homes, which must rapidly increase in value, for themselves and their posterity.

CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

Can now, with little money and perfect security to themselves

assist their more destitute but industrious and capable friends
acquire in a little time, valuable farms and pleasant homesteads
The land will be sold at a low price, and the proceeds, and the
proliferous productions will soon enable the emigrant to cancel his
loan and interest.


Pamphlets containing skeleton maps showing geographical
position, land, and connections, and giving full information of the
percent gains. **✂** Let all wishing to enlist their friends to em-
igrate with them, apply to all they want to circulate. Co-operation
The land will be sold at a low price, and the proceeds, and the
proliferous productions will soon enable the emigrant to cancel his
loan and interest.

Apply to, or address

GEORGE S. HARRIS,
Land Agent Han. & St. Jos. Railroad Company
45 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, MASS.
OY KNOX, BUREAU

23

OF JOSHUA HUNT, LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hannibal, Mo.

 AUGUSTA CARRIAGE
DEPOT.

The subscriber having returned
to his old stand on WATER STREET, begs to inform his friends
and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish,
the shortest notice,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS,
of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience
the manufacture of the above article, he feels confident that
he can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point
of style and durability.

Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in No

England, gentlemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, or
 click the bell on hand, or leave their orders
 any style of carriage which may desire built, which was
 warranted in every particular.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
 Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hicco
 Spokes of all sizes, constantly on hand. Also Coach Varnish
 and Black Varnish for cased, leather tops.

Repairing done in all its branches at short notice.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN
 PAINTING.

Augusta, May 27, 1862.

B. F. MORSE.
 2nd

THE MISSOURI LAND COMPANY

Have purchased from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company a large tract of land in Northern Missouri, adjoining the flourishing town of Hamilton, Caldwell county, for farming and stock-raising purposes, and have divided their property into lots and farms.

There will be issued, by the Association 10,000 shares for lot among which are included *Three Hundred Farms*, viz: 10 of eighty acres, twenty of forty acres, fifty of twenty acres, eighty of ten acres, and one hundred and fifty of five acres, and the remaining property to the number of shares issued. The building lot will vary in size, from twenty-five feet wide by one hundred feet deep, to fifty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet deep.

penalities can be made by mail (in registered letters) without the presence of the subscriber. Certificates will be sent by return mail, on receipt of remittance.

Parties remitting payment for Certificates, are particularly requested to give their full names, place of residence, county, State and post office address, in order that the Society may be correctly issued.

The Articles of Association limit each subscriber to ten shares, unless he or she can show that he or she has no other shares either a building lot or a farm. Maps with full information can be had by calling on or addressing

2m28 102 Middle street, Portland, Me.

R. ROBINSON & MULLIKEN,
Notary North of Post Office, AUGUSTA, ME.

Offers for sale at the lowest cash prices

DOUBLE EXTRA—EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR

All the best brands in the market. Also

Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Graham Flour and Feed.

COD AND POLLOCK FISH.

Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda
Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes
Oxum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit
purchasers.

AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.
President—JONES OCTIUS, Augusta.
Directors:
 Samuel Cook, Augusta, E. D. Rice, Augusta,
 George W. Stanley, Augusta, Samuel P. Shaw, Portland,
 Darius Alden, Augusta, Geo. F. Shepley, Portland.
 Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who are desirous to insure in a *Home Company*, and who prefer to pay at once *a fair price* for

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

17 Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y,
481

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

PARROT & BRADBURY
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard,
Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthracite
Coal, Best Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c.,
Water Street, Augusta, Maine.
J. F. PARBOTT, H. W. BRADY.
Sales for cash only.

publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the *Maine Farmer*, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the first day of August, next, and may be there legally removed. The same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BRANTON, Register. 54*

KENNEBEC COUNTY—*in a Court of Probate held at the City of Augusta on the first Monday of July, 1862.*

JAMES RICE, Administrator on the Estate of James Wheelwright, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented to the first account of Administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his private claims against said estate; and the Court, after reading the same, and hearing the evidence thereon, did order and direct that be given to all persons interested in the said Estate, notice to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the first day of August, next, and may be there legally removed. The same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BRANTON, Register. 54*

TRUE COPY After 15 AUGUST, Register.

KRNEBEC COUNTY *County of Probate, held at the Court House of July 10, 1906.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of CHARLES B. HARKELL, late of Readfield, said County, deceased, having been presented for probate and the same being found to conform to the provisions of the law, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at the County Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday next, to be held at Augusta, in said County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
 Attest: J. BURTON, Register.
 True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, Register. 34th
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been
 duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
 JOSEPH FAIRBANKS, late of MICHIGAN,
 in the County of Kenosha, deceased, Intestate, and has under
 taken to administer said Estate in accordance with the laws
 thereunder, having demands against the Estate of said deceased
 desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to
 said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
 June 9, 1892. 34th GEORGE S. FAIRBANKS.

JOHN YEATON, late of BRADFIELD,
in the County of Kemnesh, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken
that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons
claiming to be entitled against the said deceased are hereby
desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to
said estate are required to make immediate payment to
July 14, 1892. 24th RUTH B. YEATON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly
appointed Administrator, on the estate of
JOHN WOLF, late of WINDSOR,
in the County of Kemnesh, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken
that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons
claiming to be entitled against the said deceased are hereby
desired, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are
desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to
said estate are required to make immediate payment to
July 14, 1892. 25th J. W. WOLF.

and estate are requested to make immediate payment
 July 28, 1962. 34* SAMUEL DOOLITTLE.

H. P. Weeks, Wm. Swett, South Park.

H. P. Weeks, Wm. Swett, South Park.